

# 4 INFORMERS BECKER'S LAST HOPE FOR LIFE

## Counsel Expects One to Weaken and Save Client.

## FAITH PUT IN MARSHALL'S TALE

## Webster Denies He Ever Told Lawyer Doomed Man Was Innocent.

## STORY CALLED "LIE"

## Cockran, Undecided on Court Move, Blames Conviction on Newspapers.

Floundering in a maze of possibilities and half developments, the lawyers for Charles Becker are in doubt last night as to what they would do to save the life of the ex-police lieutenant convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

So far as public announcements went, their main hope is in an appeal to the Federal courts for relief on the ground that the due process of law which the Constitution demands must surround all trials was not accorded Becker.

Privately, their main hope is that some means may be found whereby members of the quartet which sent him to the death house—Rose, Vallon, Scheppe and Webster—may be released from the terms of their immunity contract so that they may be free to tell what Becker and his lawyers insist is the truth. This contract, by which they saved their lives in return for giving Governor Whitman, then District Attorney, the evidence on which Becker was indicted and convicted, provides that no immunity shall be theirs in the event that it should develop that they were guilty of perjury.

Therefore, should they now recant they stand more than a reasonable chance of themselves joining the four gunners.

## Only Two Can Release.

The only persons who could give them this release are Governor Whitman and District Attorney Perkins. No such release is expected from the Governor, and Mr. Perkins has declared he will not bargain with them. Despite this, Becker's lawyers are hopeful that some way may be had for getting their stories in such shape that the life of Becker may be spared.

Two of the four are now said to be anxious to turn about and save Becker if they can do so without, in the words of Sam Scheppe, "changing themselves." They have been in touch with persons working for Becker's life. Harry Vallon has been particularly active in this regard. It was he who is understood to have arranged the meeting of Mr. Becker and Jack Rose in Sam Scheppe's place Thursday.

No aid is expected from Webster, who is bitter over the fact that his connection with the case will not be permitted to be forgotten, while Jack Rose is more anxious than ever to keep out of the way of the courts and the police. Webster is doing well in the paper box business in France.

Webster's longtime lawyer, H. T. Marshall, however, is doing what he can for the condemned man. He gave yesterday a statement to the effect that Becker told him Becker was not in the case, but that he could do no less than swear his life away for his own. The Webster later asserted was not true.

Mr. Marshall made this declaration to a group of reporters in the library of Cockran & Manton's law office. "I told him that Becker was not in the case," he said, "I was called on the phone at my golf club and asked to see him. It was then 4 o'clock. I knew it was important that he should be seen. I called on him at 4 o'clock. I arrived at his cell about 4 o'clock. I found he was willing to do anything, and I think that he had a talk with him."

Lawyer Out Case.

"Later on I went to the Tombs and saw Becker," he declared. "He asked me: 'How did you get that story?' I told him: 'I told you that Becker was not in the case.' He said: 'What do you mean?' I asked: 'Does he want him back enough to let me go if I deliver Becker to him?' 'Did Becker have anything to do with the murder?' I asked. 'No,' said Webster, 'but what am I going to do?' 'One thing you can do right now,' I told him, 'is to get another lawyer and pay me.'"

"Then he asked me to send Max Steuer to him if I were going to get out. I telephoned to Steuer at Deal Beach and gave him the message. Later Mr. Steuer paid me my fee and I was out of the case."

"Because I knew Becker was innocent I worked with the defense, and was ready and willing to tell this story at the trial, but was not allowed to do so because of the relations of counsel and client. Now, as soon as Mr. Manton will tell the story to Chief Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, I may find myself called upon to explain to the Appellate Division, but a human life is at stake, and I am willing to take my chances of being punished for it."

When Webster was told of this statement by Mr. Marshall at his factory in Passaic he promptly exclaimed: "Marshall is a liar!"

Counsel for Five Minutes.

"He was my counsel for only about five minutes," he declared, "and I never told him any such thing. 'I'm sick of this whole mess, and I want to forget it. Why can't I be let

# W. Averell Harriman Will Wed Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance

## Long Expected Engagement of Eldest Son of Railroad Financier to Close Friend of His Sister An- nounced by Grandfather of Bride-To-Be.

William Averell Harriman, eldest son of the late E. H. Harriman, and vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad, is to marry Miss Kitty Lanier Lawrance. Their engagement was announced yesterday by Charles Lanier, Miss Lawrance's grandfather, with whom she has made her home, at 30 East Thirty-seventh Street, since the death of her parents.

Miss Lawrance, who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrance, has long been a close friend of Miss Carol A. Harriman, and the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Harriman has been expected for several months. It was predicted especially when Miss Lawrance was injured while on a horseback ride with Mr. Harriman April 18 last. In his agitation just after the accident while waiting for Miss Lawrance's family physician he referred to her several times as his fiancée.

Although he has already made his debut as director of some of the great interests in the financial world, Mr. Harriman is only in his twenty-fourth year. He bears his distinction of being one of the wealthiest young men in the country with unassuming modesty.

It was this same spirit of democracy which made "Bill" Harriman one of the best liked and most respected members of the class of '13 at Yale. He made good there, and he did it by earning fairly all of the many honors that came his way.

The son of one of the country's outstanding financiers, the road to the most solid sort of Yale glory, the kind that comes from hard struggle, and tackling the hard things to do. He was one of the first twenty elected to Psi Upsilon in his junior year, and was

the first of his class to go Skull and Bones.

He roved on his freshman crew, and made the varsity his second year, but his physical training led him to keep up this form of exercise. With characteristic determination he attacked the game from another angle. He made a scientific study of the sport, taking a trip to England to study the stroke used there, and coached the freshman crew in the English system in the fall of 1912. They were the best of the Yale lot at New London.

The graduate committee picked Harriman to coach the varsity the next spring, an honor shared by only one other undergraduate in the history of rowing at Yale. The English stroke failed ingloriously when it came to the final test, and young Harriman, its sponsor, had to bear the brunt of the college's indignation. But he stood fire well, and soon there was a strong reaction in his favor.

Mr. Harriman began his financial career in the spring of his senior year at college, when he was elected a director of the Union Pacific to succeed Henry W. de Forest. As soon as he could lay aside cap and gown after his commencement he began fitting himself for the responsible position he will some day have to fill.

Firing a locomotive was no new experience for him. He had done that once during part of one vacation instead of travelling with his father in Europe. He again donned overalls, and for weeks worked as a section hand on the mountain divisions. Only a few of the engineers who were explaining details of construction to him knew who he was. To most of the men about him he was simply "Bill," a cub engineer, who had a lot to learn about the business, but was the sort of man a fellow liked to have around.

Later he visited the general shops of the Union Pacific system and learned how the great moguls are made. He spent several days in each of the departments, doing the actual work in each.

## 5,250,000 IN CITY

## Hugo's Outline of Census Gives Brooklyn 1,808,191.

Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, gave the following figures last night as the approximate results of the state census: State population, 10,000,000; Greater New York, 5,250,000; Brooklyn, 1,808,191; The Bronx, 750,000; Queens, 264,800.

Mr. Hugo made his estimate in a speech delivered at a dinner at the Brighton Beach Hotel. With William Lieberman, supervisor of the census in Brooklyn, and Edward H. Bennett, census inspector, Mr. Hugo was the guest of the census employees. About 170 attended the dinner.

## JOHN L. ROUTS MILES

## General Quits as ex-Pugilist's Co-Speaker Against Rum.

Atlantic City, July 2.—General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., has refused to be one of the speakers at the sixteenth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League, which is to open here Tuesday. His decision came when he learned that John L. Sullivan had accepted an invitation to make an address.

Invitations were sent both men at the same time, and each accepted, not knowing the other had promised to attend. General Miles notified the managers of the convention that he would not appear unless the former pugilist's name was withdrawn. An effort to persuade him to change his attitude was without success.

Then the committee took matters into its own hands and is reported to have declared itself in favor of keeping Sullivan, whether the general comes or not.

## SKILFUL WORK NETS BURGLARS 50 PENNIES

## Conscience Troubled at Sight of Loot, They Leave It with Explanatory Note.

Skilled and enterprising burglars set out last night for a haul in The Bronx. To them the Tremont Steam Carpet Cleaners' Company, at 4239 Park Avenue, looked especially good, for they remembered that a few months ago other crackmen had looted the establishment of \$500.

Persuading as they worked, the burglars carried the company's safe from the front of the building to the rear. Then they covered it with rugs and carpets and blew it open.

Their hard work netted them a roll of money, but it was in coin and fifty in bills, and contained just fifty pennies. The crackmen looked at their plunder, and then composed a note which with the loot they left atop the safe, addressed to the manager, K. S. Wright, take the money," the note read. "It would trouble our conscience."

## HOMELESS, REFUSES \$160

## Vagrant Finds Wallet on Pier and Gives It to Police.

A blue serge coat, containing a wallet holding one \$100 bill and three \$20 bills, was found last night at the end of Pier 66, North River, by Arthur Mullin, a homeless man.

Mullin turned his find over to the police, who discovered in the pockets of the garment a pawn ticket for a watch, made out to Daniel J. Long, of Pittsburgh, by Joseph De Roy & Sons, of the same city. There was also a receipt for dues paid by Thomas Kane to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Council 1331, and a baseball pass made out to Thomas Kane.

The coat is held at the West Fifty-fifth Street station, while the police search for its owner.

## Baltic Sails from London.

## Leyland Liner Chased by German Submarine

Boston, July 2.—Members of the crew of the Leyland Line steamship Iberian, in to-day from Manchester and Liverpool, said they were chased by a German submarine, and the Warren liner Sackheim, also pursued, was saved by British destroyers. Captain Jago would not deny nor confirm the story.

According to the sailors, the liner was only a few miles from the bar of the Leyland Line when the River Mersey, when the conning tower of the German was seen a few miles away. Captain Jago immediately swung the steamer off so that she was running in

## SHOOT NEIGHBOR WITH NOISY AUTO

## Wealthy Recluse of Sedalia Pun- ishes Rich Fellow Citizen for Disturbing His Peace.

Sedalia, Mo., July 2.—R. O. Harris, a wealthy recluse of this city, familiarly known as "Noisy," shot and probably fatally injured Damon Porter, another of Sedalia's wealthy citizens, yesterday. Harris had property adjoining Porter's home and objected to the noise of Porter's automobile.

When Cleveland Blaine was opposing candidates for the Presidency Harris bet \$10,000 that Blaine would be elected. The defeat of his candidate and the loss of the \$10,000 affected his mind, and for some time he was a patient at the state insane asylum.

# 5 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK, 2 BY U-39, LUSITANIA'S FOE

## Germans Attack Ingle- moor as Her Crew Res- cues Men of Caucasian.

## SUBMARINE MASKED AS MERCHANTMAN

## Destroyer of Schooner L. C. Tower Carries Dummy Stacks, Rigging and Masts.

London, July 2.—Three British steamers—the Caucasian, the Inglemoor and the Welbury—the bark Sardonze and the schooner L. C. Tower were reported to-day to have been sunk by German submarines in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands and off South Ireland.

The skipper of the L. C. Tower reports that the submarine which destroyed his vessel after sinking two other sailing vessels, disguised herself with rigging, two dummy canvas funnels, two masts and a false bow and stern. These contrivances gave her the appearance of a deeply laden steamer.

The Caucasian met her fate south-west of Lizard Head, on the coast of Cornwall, on Thursday morning. While engaged in picking up the Caucasian's crew, the Inglemoor fell a victim to the same submarine, the U-39, which sank the Lusitania.

The Caucasian, when the submarine opened fire, was given full steam in an endeavor to escape. Not until the steamer was struck by several shots, one of which demolished the wheel, did her captain surrender.

Captain Leaps After Dog.

The crew of the steamer took to the boats and fled along the coast, and fired eight shells into the vessel. A dog belonging to the captain of the Caucasian jumped overboard, and the captain plunged into the sea to rescue his pet.

A few hours later the Inglemoor appeared on the scene and started picking up the Caucasian's boats. The Inglemoor had taken the occupants of the small boats on board, when the submarine emerged and opened fire on her. Escape being hopeless, the crew took to the boats, and the submarine then torpedoed and sank the Inglemoor.

Then the German craft returned to the Caucasian, which was still floating, and sent her to the bottom.

The British four-master L. C. Tower, which left Port Greville, N. S. June 1 for Newport, England, in her maiden voyage, with a cargo of lumber, was sunk off Fastnet. The crew of nine of the schooner was landed at Queens-town.

## Caucasian Carried Creosote.

The Caucasian, the largest of the vessels sent to the bottom, sailed from London last Monday for Jacksonville, Fla. She was a tank steamer of 4,500 tons gross and carried 1,000,000 gallons of creosote, consigned to the Eppinger & Russell Company, of Jacksonville. On her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic she left Port Arthur May 12 and was sighted on June 20 off Dartmouth, N. S. She was 365 feet long, 49 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. She was built at Sunderland in 1889 and was owned by the Petroleum Steamship Company, of London.

The Inglemoor, according to the latest maritime records, left Bahia Blanca, Argentina, March 31, bound for Naples. She was of 4,331 gross tons and was built at Blyth in 1912. She was 363 feet long, 31 feet beam and 27 feet deep, and was owned by W. Runciman & Co., of London.

## Crown Prince's ARMY PRESSES ON IN ARGONNE

## Gains on Three-Mile Front in Effort to Cut Off Fortress of Verdun.

## GERMANS STORM VOSGES POSITIONS

## Capture Part of Trenches on East Side of Stronghold, but Are Driven Out.

London, July 2.—The Germans, under the command of the Crown Prince, have increased their efforts to cut through or crowd back the French lines on both sides of the fortress of Verdun.

In the Argonne hand-to-hand fighting followed a violent bombardment. The French say they have maintained all their positions, but the Berlin official report states that the Germans have made an advance of more than 300 yards along a front of three miles.

The Germans announce the capture here of 25 officers and 1,750 men, with a considerable quantity of artillery.

Trenches Lost in Vosges.

In the Vosges the Germans succeeded in occupying a part of the French line of trenches on the Hilgenfirst, but Paris declares they were driven out to-day by a counter attack.

At many points in the northeastern front artillery engagements are increasing in violence from north of Ypres to the Aisne.

The German attacks in the Argonne by an entire army corps, with the object of breaking through the French line in the hope of reaching Verdun, will be repeated, according to Lieutenant Colonel Roussel, military critic of "Le Petit Parisien." He asserts that "the German attacks have not discouraged the Germans, and that they will continue their efforts to gain control of this hilly forest region called the Thermopylae of France."

Lieutenant Colonel Roussel and other military writers agree, however, that the French forces have made preparations to insure the failure of all efforts of the Crown Prince's army.

## Cold Steel in Argonne.

Following is the official statement issued by the French War Office: "During Friday, on the entire front, from the Yser to the Argonne, there were nothing but artillery duels, especially in the region of Quevaucourt. In the Argonne the enemy, after a very violent bombardment, attempted a new and general attack between the roads leading to Benarville and Blangy. After an especially stubborn fight, which at certain points developed into a hand-to-hand encounter, we were able to hold all our positions. There was violent fighting all last night. One of the German attacks was supported by suffocating bombs, but it was driven back."

"Yesterday evening the Germans, after most intense artillery preparation, attempted on our positions on Hilgenfirst in the Vosges a series of attacks, the first two of which were repulsed. In the course of the third attack the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in our works. Through a counter attack we recaptured this morning all our positions, which the Germans are continuing to shell violently."

## Germans Checked in Le Pretre.

"In the Forest of Le Pretre there was a forward movement on the part of the enemy, which followed a violent artillery fire to prepare the way. This attack also was driven back by the fire of our infantry."

"An artillery fighting was spirited all last night at many points along the front, notably in the vicinity of Woesten, northwest of Ypres; in the region of Souchez, and in the neighborhood of Verneuil, to the north of Ypres."

"After a violent and continued bombardment upon our positions along the road from Ablain to Angres, to the north of the Bethune highway, German greasers delivered an attack at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The result was a complete failure."

## Crown Prince Gains.

The statement issued at the German army headquarters, in Berlin, says: "A night attack on our positions west of Souchez was beaten off."

"In the western portion of the Argonne a part of the army under the Crown Prince stormed a point of support. Notwithstanding the fact that we advanced by storm over a front five kilometers (3 miles) long, and from 200 to 300 meters wide. This was carried out by the Wurtemberg troops. The French losses were important."

"In the Vosges, on Hilgenfirst, we took an enemy work. Attempts made by the enemy to recapture it were repulsed. Three officers and 149 men fell into our hands."

## Mother of Krupp Family Dead.

Essen, July 2.—Mrs. Bohlen and Halbach, mother of Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of the great German gun works here, died to-day. She was formerly Miss Sophie Bohlen, of Philadelphia.

# GENERAL GERMAN MOVEMENT ON WARSAW.



## TEUTONS PUSH GALICIAN GAIN AT TOP SPEED

## Clear Stretch of Gnila Lipa River as Foe Retreats

## NEW ADVANCE IN SOUTH POLAND

## Capture Series of Towns on North Front Between Vistula and Bug.

## CZAR'S ARMY INTACT

## Victorious Austro-Germans Face Stubborn Rear Guards and Fail to Cut Lines.

London, July 2.—General von Linsingen's army has driven the Russians in Galicia from strong positions along the Gnila Lipa, from Firljow southward, according to an official statement given out to-night by the Austrian War Office, while, according to the Berlin official report, German forces have reached the Russian positions at Krasnik, in the southern district of Russian Poland, and have driven back the Czar's troops in the region west of Zamosc. The capture of Zamosc by the invaders gives them a distinct additional advantage.

The advancing Teutons have also occupied the town of Sandomierz, on the Vistula.

General von Mackensen's main army is hurrying as rapidly as light cavalry and artillery, picked troops and motor transports can go across the gap of broken country toward the railway junction at Cholm. The continued absence of rains in this district favors his project, yet the German general has before him a dangerous passage across the marshy fens in the region of Kovel. Von Mackensen's enormous forces are trying their utmost to pierce the Russian line, but, as yet, without success. The Russians maintain a stubborn defence and engage only in rearward actions.

## Germans Gain on Gnila Lipa.

Following is the official Austrian report received to-night from Vienna: "After many days of bitter fighting General von Linsingen's army has driven the Russians from their strong positions along the Gnila Lipa southward from Firljow. The enemy is retreating eastward and is pursued along the whole front. The enemy has suffered heavy losses, 7,000 men and eighteen machine guns being captured. 'Northward the fighting continues. On the Gnila Lipa nothing of importance has occurred. In Russian Poland on the Vistula and the Bug we are combating a strong Russian force and also on the Por and Brok and Wypyska rivers. Our armies are attacking everywhere.'

"Westward from the Vistula River we attacked hostile positions north of Tarnobrzeg, subsequently progressing to gain storming distance from the Russian positions. At night entered Russian positions, the enemy fleeing. Pursuing the Russians, we captured Jozefow, a town on the Vistula. The Russians were also repulsed from positions at Jozefow, Sienno, where we captured 700 men."

## Teutons in Pursuit.

The Berlin official report of the fighting in the southeastern theatre of war says: "After storming the heights southeast of Bukasowice, north of Halicz, the Russians along the Vistula, south of the district of Maryampol to just north of Firljow have been obliged to retreat. Troops under General von Linsingen are pursuing the defeated enemy."

"Up to yesterday we had taken 7,755 prisoners, of whom 11 are officers. We also captured 18 machine guns. 'The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has driven back the enemy west of Zamosc after a stubborn fighting on the Lubinka and Por sectors, and has crossed these rivers in part. 'Further to the west the enemy position on the line of Turbin-Krasnik-Jozefow, the latter place on the Vistula, has been reached. Jozefow is south of the Vistula, 25 miles north of Sandomierz. Krasnik lies 12 miles east of Jozefow, and Turbin is 25 miles still further to the east. The forward positions at Sienno and Krasnik and these places themselves were occupied yesterday evening. 'To the west of the Vistula River the Russians under pressure of our attack evacuated their bridge head positions near Tarnobrzeg. Both banks of the Kasienna are clear of the enemy. 'Troops under General von Woyrsch, after successful fighting, have driven the Russians from their positions at Sienno, Cienno and Iza, where they took 700 prisoners of the Grenadier Corps."

## Russians Admit Retreat.

Following is the Russian official statement given out in Petrograd to-night: "On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy Thursday delivered barren attacks on the front Sienno-Jozefow. In the direction of Lublin the enemy is in contact with us along the rivers Wypyska and Por. 'Between the Vepz and Bug rivers the enemy continues to progress toward the north and northeast. 'In the region north of Zamosc on the right bank there was stubborn fighting. A regiment of Prussian guards, which had seized the village of Jozefow, was dislodged by our counter attack. 'On the Sokal-Halicz front the enemy on Wednesday and all of Thursday morning delivered numerous attacks, most of which were repulsed, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. During our counter attacks we took over 2,000 prisoners and captured several machine guns. Nevertheless south of Rohytn important enemy forces succeeded Thursday evening in establishing themselves on the left bank of the Gnila Lipa."

## American Survivors.

Consul Armstrong, at Bristol, called the State Department the following information about Americans who were on the Armenian: "The following white mulattoe foremen are among the survivors: Hart, Cox, Osborne, Taylor, Cline, Driver, McCol and Baer. In hospitals, slightly wounded, Pond and Brennick. 'William Grant, Granberry and Stone, wounded by shells, taken in boats. The latter succumbed and was buried at sea. Brooks was killed by a shell when coming from the cabin."

Mr. Rockefeller almost never writes for publication. Read his "The Difficult Art of Giving" IN EVERY WEEK, out to-day. -Advt.

## FRANCE ASKS PUBLIC TO TURN IN GOLD

Paris, July 2.—The private stock of gold in France has been unofficially estimated at from five to seven billion francs (\$500,000,000 to \$1,300,000,000). The government has decided to invite the citizens of France to exchange their gold for notes, and to that end Finance Minister Ribot has addressed a letter to the Bank of France suggesting that special counters be set aside in the bank in Paris and its branches throughout the country for the receiving of gold from citizens who desire in this way spontaneously to render service to the national defence. In addition to the bank note given in exchange for this gold, each depositor will be handed a certificate setting forth his service to the country.

Samuel Hopkins Adams

in to-morrow's Sunday Tribune delivers a man-size blow at those stores which fill their windows with alluring placards and tawdry merchandise, marked up for the unwary. He picks to pieces for Tribune readers the methods of a Broadway store below Fourteenth Street—naming names, quoting prices, appraising values. If you buy or sell anything, don't miss it.

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